

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

PCT

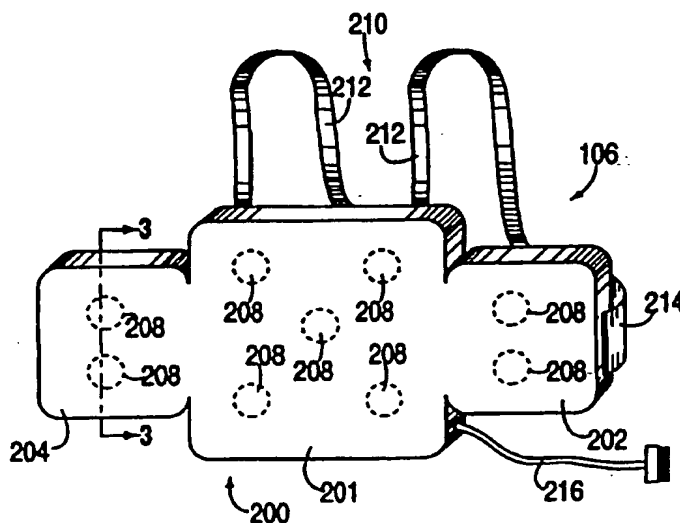
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : H04B 3/36		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 96/09695
			(43) International Publication Date: 28 March 1996 (28.03.96)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/11911 (22) International Filing Date: 20 September 1995 (20.09.95) (30) Priority Data: 08/309,764 21 September 1994 (21.09.94) US (71)(72) Applicants and Inventors: THORNER, Craig [US/US]; 16 Nantucket Court, Howell, NJ 07731 (US). GLASS, Thomas [US/US]; 277 Frank Applegate Road, Jackson, NJ 08527 (US). (74) Agent: MOSER, Raymond, R., Jr.; Thomason & Moser, The Galleria - 2nd Floor, 2-40 Bridge Avenue, P.O. Box 8160, Red Bank, NJ 07701 (US).			(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG). Published With international search report.

(54) Title: A TACTILE SENSATION GENERATOR



(57) Abstract

A tactile sensation generator (106) capable of producing tactile sensations to a video game player corresponding to activity portrayed in a video game. Specifically, an interface circuit (104) is responsive to control commands generated by a computer (102) executing the video game program. The interface circuit (104) interprets the control commands and activates the tactile sensation generator (106). The tactile sensation generator (106) contains a vest (210) or harness for maintaining a flexible pad (200) proximate a player's body. The vibratory motor embedded in the pad. Each actuator (208) interacts with the wearer and is individually activated to produce a localized tactile sensation, e.g., an impact or vibration, corresponding to the action simultaneously portrayed by the video game on a computer screen or television.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LJ	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

A TACTILE SENSATION GENERATOR

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

5

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to virtual reality computer systems and, more particularly, to a tactile sensation generator within a virtual reality computer system.

10

2. Description of the Prior Art

Video games are typically executed by microprocessors within dedicated game consoles or computers such that a player interactively manipulates a video game scene as displayed on a video monitor or television using a keyboard, mouse, joystick, or some other command input device. In addition to the video output, most game apparatus also produces an audio output that corresponds to the scene presently displayed on the monitor. In this manner, a player is exposed to both auditory and visual sensation from the game apparatus.

15

20

25

30

35

Although today's audio-visual game experience is exciting, the excitement is limited by the game's inability to produce any form of tactile sensation corresponding to the scene being displayed. Generally, tactile sensation, such as vibration, fist and bullet strikes and the like, have not been simulated with any great success. In one available tactile sensation generator, a modified speaker is positioned below a player's seat such that low frequencies in the sound applied to the modified speaker vibrates the seat. In such a system, the sound volume must be very loud to achieve the sensation of vibration.

Therefore, a need exists in the art for a tactile sensation generator capable of interpreting control signals

supplied by a video game such that the tactile sensation generator produces tactile sensation corresponding to the activity portrayed on a computer monitor by the game apparatus.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art by providing a tactile sensation generator capable of producing tactile sensations for a video game player corresponding to the activity portrayed by the game apparatus. Specifically, the invention contains an interface circuit that is responsive to control commands generated by a computer or video game console executing the video game program. The interface circuit interprets the control commands and activates the tactile sensation generator. The tactile sensation generator contains a vest or harness for maintaining a flexible pad proximate a player's body. The pad contains one or more actuators, e.g., a solenoid or vibratory actuators embedded in the pad. Each actuator is individually activated to produce a localized tactile sensation, e.g., an impact or vibration, against the body of a video game player. The sensation occurs simultaneously with impacts to the player's video game character portrayed by the computer system.

25

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The teachings of the present invention can be readily understood by considering the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

30

FIG. 1 depicts a high level block of a virtual reality computer system;

35

FIG. 2 depicts a front perspective view of a tactile sensation generator; and

FIG. 3 depicts a cross sectional view of the tactile sensation generator along line 3-3 of FIG. 2.

5 To facilitate understanding, identical reference numerals have been used, where possible, to designate identical elements that are common to the figures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

10 FIG. 1 depicts a high level block diagram of a virtual reality computer system 100 containing a computer system 102, an interface circuit 104, and a tactile sensation generator 106. The computer system 102 is a
15 conventional home computer capable of executing various computer game programs. Alternatively, a dedicated video game console can be substituted for the computer system. In any event, the game programs generate control commands for the tactile sensation generator 106 to implement as
20 tactile sensations corresponding to the present scene portrayed on a conventional computer monitor or television (not specifically shown, but a well known component of a computer system). Typically, these sensations simulate bullet strikes, punches to the body, knife slashes and the
25 like. To implement the control commands, the interface circuit 104 is connected to an output signal port on the computer system 102, e.g., a parallel port. The interface circuit 104 interprets the commands and sends appropriate drive signals to actuators within the tactile sensation
30 generator 106 such that an appropriate tactile sensation is generated corresponding to the presently portrayed activity on the computer monitor.

35 FIG. 2 depicts a front perspective view of a tactile sensation generator 106. FIG. 3 depicts a cross sectional view of the tactile sensation generator along line 3-3 in FIG. 2. To best understand the invention, the reader should simultaneously consult both FIGS. 2 and 3. In

general, in response to computer generated commands, the tactile sensation generator 106 induces tactile sensation into a person wearing the generator.

5 Specifically, the generator 106 contains a substantially unitary flexible pad 200 having a right ear 202 and a left ear 204 protruding from the right and left sides of a rectangular portion 201. The flexible pad is typically fabricated from a foam sheet having a
10 thickness of approximately three-quarters of an inch. The flexible pad 200 has a plurality of actuators 208 imbedded or attached thereto. To ensure that the tactile sensation that each actuator generates couples to the body, a harness or vest 210 attaches the pad 200 to the wearer. The
15 harness 210 contains two shoulder straps 212 and a belt 214 that extends around the back of the wearer. By properly adjusting the straps and the belt, the rectangular portion 200 snugly fits to the chest of the wearer and the ears 202 and 204 conform to the wearer's sides.
20 Alternatively, a vest would be fabricated of cloth or some other flexible material and would have the pad attached thereto by stitching or an adhesive.

 At various positions on the pad, the generator 106
25 contains an actuator 208, attached to or embedded within an inner surface of the pad, for generating a localized tactile sensation. These actuators can be solenoids, piezo-electric actuators, electro-mechanical buzzers, vibrating motors, and the like. When using solenoids, an
30 aperture is provided through the pad such that the moveable portion of the solenoid can impact the wearer and the solenoid can be mounted to the outer surface of the pad. For illustrative purposes, the remainder of this disclosure describes the use of one or more electric motors as
35 actuators. Those skilled in the art will realize from this disclosure that any other form of actuator is contemplated for use as a component of the tactile sensation generator.

-5-

The control signals for the actuators are transmitted to the generator via cable 216.

Each actuator 208 is encased in a housing 304, typically fabricated of aluminum or hard plastic. A vibration transmission block 302, generally formed of hard plastic or wood, protrudes from the housing 304 such that its distal end impacts the body of the wearer. The block 302 is attached to the housing by an adhesive such as epoxy. One example of such an actuator is an electric motor 306 having an offset weight attached to its shaft. When energized, an electric motor 306 with an offset shaft weight vibrates, thus, providing a tactile sensation.

A cloth, vinyl, or other covering material 310 is attached, by an adhesive, to the surface of the pad. The covering material 310 retains the actuator 306 in place on pad 200. Each of the plurality of actuators 208, e.g., nine, is installed into the pad in this manner. The nine actuators form an array of actuators wherein five actuators are located in the rectangular portion 201 and two actuators are located in each ear 202 and 204.

In operation, when each vibratory actuator 306 is energized, it vibrates. The vibration is transmitted through the transmission block 302 to the body of the wearer. The various commands from the computer specify which of the actuators shall be energized to simulate the game activity portrayed upon the computer monitor. As such, the wearer experiences tactile sensations that simulate the various body strikes that are portrayed in the video game.

The control commands from the computer are interpreted by the interface circuit 104 and are converted into an electric current for activating a selected actuator. In one illustrative implementation of a command structure, the parallel port of the computer system is used as the source

of commands. Alternatively, a serial port could be used or the interface circuit could be implemented on a circuit card for connection to the parallel bus within the computer system.

5

The game program, as it executes on the computer system, is assumed to generate the appropriate command at the appropriate time. In one illustrative implementation of the invention, the tactile sensation generator 106 is
10 divided into four zones. Specifically, the zones are front, right, left, and back. The front zone contains the five actuators in the rectangular portion 201. The right zone contains the two right most actuators in the rectangular portion 201 and the two actuators within the
15 right ear 202. The left zone contains the two left most actuators in the rectangular portion 201 and the two actuators within the left ear 204. Lastly, the back zone contains the actuators located in the left and right ears 202 and 204 of the pad.

20

A parallel port is capable of simultaneously transmitting 8 bits (bits 0 through 7) that indicate the actuators to activate within each zone. In the illustrative implementation, bits 0 and 1 are used to
25 define a zone to activate, e.g., back, front, right or left. Furthermore, bits 2, 3, and 4 are used to define the number of actuators in the selected zone that are to be simultaneously activated, e.g., 1 through 5 or all nine actuators. If bits 2, 3, and 4 are all ones, this
30 indicates a special weapon is being portrayed by the video game. A special weapon, such as a sword, generally requires a number of actuators to be sequentially activated. Bits 5, 6, and 7 are used to define the characteristics of the special weapon, e.g., a strike
35 direction such as horizontal, diagonal and the like. As such, a weapon strike such as a sword slash along a diagonal trajectory activates three selected front zone actuators in sequential order.

In operation, for each blow or contact made to a player's character in a video game, the computer system generates an eight bit word as defined above. The word is
5 sent to the parallel port or parallel bus and the interface circuit reads the word. The interface circuit interprets the word and activates the appropriate actuators within the tactile sensation generator to simulate the contact made to the player's on-screen character. Consequently, the player
10 experiences a virtual reality attack while executing the computer game.

Although various embodiments which incorporate the teachings of the present invention have been shown and
15 described in detail herein, those skilled in the art can readily devise many other varied embodiments that still incorporate these teachings.

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. Apparatus, worn by a person, for generating a tactile sensation to the person, said apparatus comprising:
 a flexible pad;
 an actuator positioned upon said pad and having a moveable portion extending from said pad; and
10 a harness, attached to said flexible pad, for attaching said flexible pad to said person such that the moveable portion is positioned proximate the person, whereby activation of said actuator provides said person with a tactile sensation.
- 15 2. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising an interface circuit for interpreting commands from a computer that controls activation of said actuator.
- 20 3. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said flexible pad contains a plurality of apertures, each having a corresponding actuator positioned therein and having a moveable portion extending from the aperture.
- 25 4. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said actuator further comprises:
 a transmission block extending a surface of a housing enclosing said actuator; and
 an actuator motor, abutting said transmission block,
30 for producing vibration that is carried by said transmission block.
- 35 5. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said actuator is a solenoid.
6. The apparatus of claim 3 wherein each of said actuators further comprises:

a transmission block extending a surface of a housing enclosing said actuator; and

an actuator motor, abutting said transmission block, for producing vibration that is carried by said
5 transmission block.

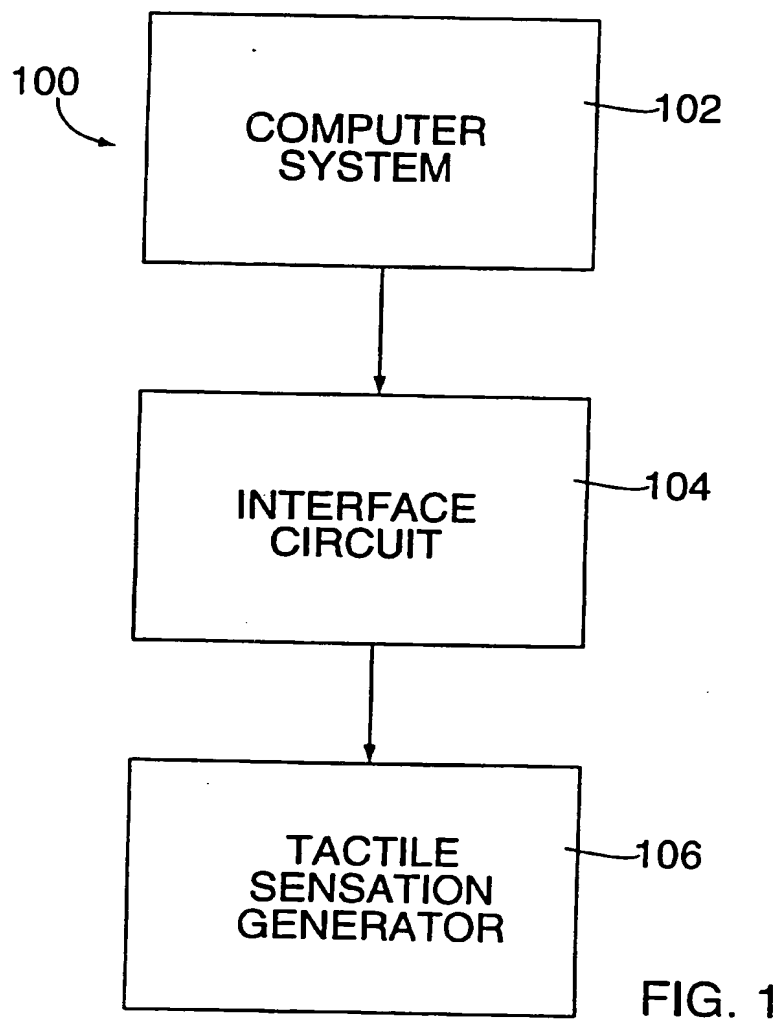
7. The apparatus of claim 3 wherein each of said actuators is a solenoid.

10 8. The apparatus of claim 2 wherein said commands are provided to said interface circuit on a parallel port of said computer.

15 9. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said flexible pad further comprises a central rectangular portion having a left ear extending from the left side of said rectangular portion and a right ear extending from the right side of said rectangular portion.

20 10. The apparatus of claim 9 wherein said flexible pad further comprises a plurality of apertures in said rectangular portion, each aperture having an actuator therein and two apertures in each ear, each aperture having an actuator therein.

1/2



2/2

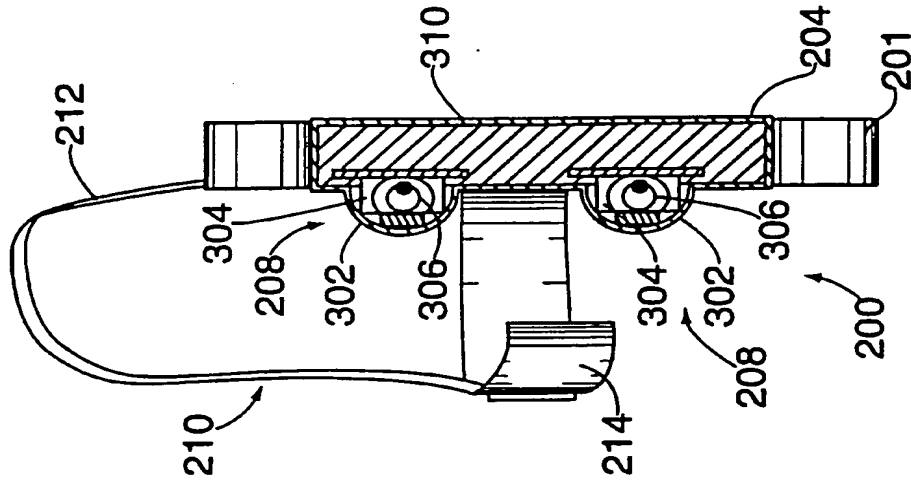


FIG. 3

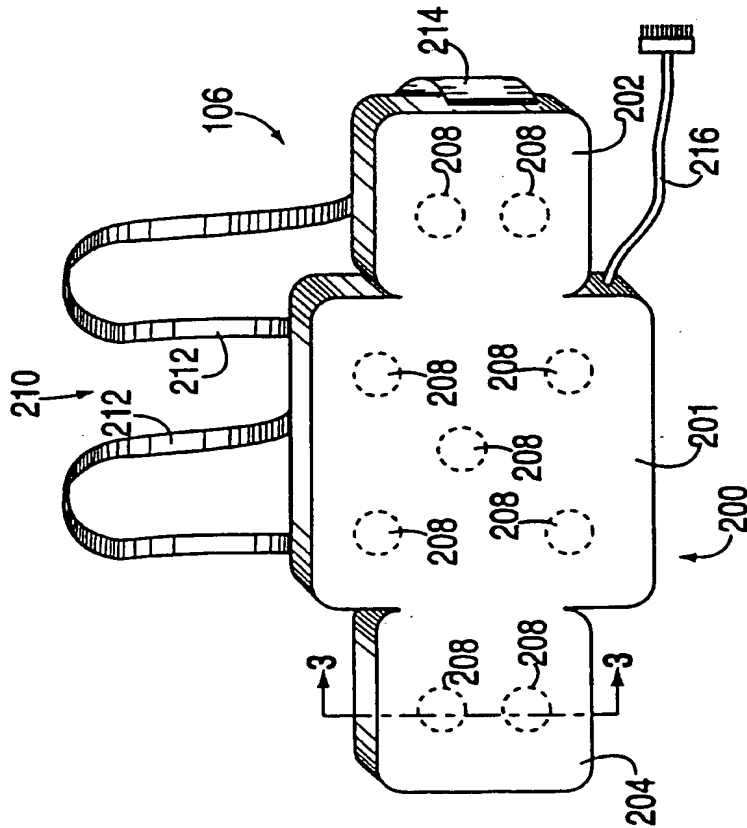


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/11911

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :H04B 3/36

US CL :340/407.1,323R; 434/114; 273/85G; 348/157

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 340/407.1,323R; 434/114; 273/85G; 348/157; 434/113,118,45; 472/69,70; 364/410; 273/86D,148B,460; 348/13

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 4,771,344 (FALLACARO ET AL.) 13 September 1988, col. 19, line 31-col. 21, line 39.	1-10
Y	US, A, 3,736,551 (HIRSCH) 29 May 1973, col. 3, Lines 11-44 and figure 2.	1-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

Special categories of cited documents:	
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	*Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 NOVEMBER 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

03 JAN 1996

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

BRENT SWARTHOUT

Telephone No. (703) 305-4383